

(DOCUMENT SECTION)

O

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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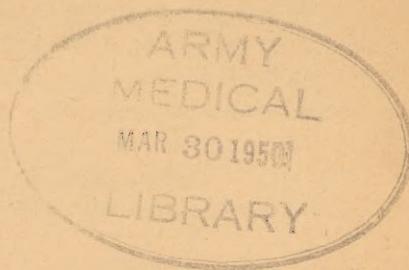
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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Public Health and Welfare Information Programs

Attention is invited to the English translation of the "Information Plan for the First Quarter of the 1950 Fiscal Year" (Incl No. 1). This plan, prepared by the Information Unit of the Ministry of Welfare, is designed to serve as a guide for the planning of information programs at prefectural and local levels. Copies in Japanese have been distributed to prefectural health departments, prefectural information sections, larger newspapers, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, and other agencies concerned.

National Clean-Up Week

The period 17-23 April has been designated by the Ministry of Welfare as a National Clean-Up Week for all areas within Japan. The entire program will stress improvement on every aspect of environmental sanitation. Local areas will place emphasis on cleaning of (1) house interiors and surrounding yards (2) drains, gutters, ditches, etc. (3) streets and parks (4) vacant lots and uninhabited areas (5) public estates (6) rodent and insect sources and (7) personal hygiene.

Coordination and unification of the public effort with that of local public health organizations is necessary for a successful program. An extensive information program will be required to notify all responsible citizens.

Local organizations within prefectural structures, such as sanitation sections of health centers, cities, towns and villages including various sections of the public works departments should guide the activities during National Clean-Up Week. The activities of sanitary teams and environmental sanitary inspectors should include the giving of educational advice to the public concerning sanitary problems of water, sewage, night soil, garbage, refuse, insects, and housing, as well as the application of corrective measures at each insanitary site. This must be coordinated with the activities of the general public.

The summer phase of sanitation activities will be in the initial stages so that additional emphasis on sources and breeding sites of the mosquito and the fly during this clean-up period will be required.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Educational Films

Films concerning animal disease control and food inspection are being requested from the University of Hawaii as visual aids in educating and informing the Japanese veterinarians of the methods employed in the United States.

Meat Inspection and Seafood Regulations

Regulations covering the inspection of meats and seafoods were prepared and submitted to the Ryukyuan Military Government Headquarters for adoption by the Health Departments in the Ryukyus.

Physical Examination of Animals Utilized for Biologic Production

Plans for the re-examination of all animals utilized in the production of human biologics have been finalized. All animals will receive physical checkups and be immunized against those diseases indigenous to Japan.

Hogs to Formosa

Selection and immunization of approximately 450 head of swine that is being exported to Formosa as breeding stock, has been completed. The swine were immunized against swine cholera, swine erysipelas and swine plague. They are now in quarantine awaiting shipment.

Food Sanitation Week

Plans are being formulated by the Ministry of Welfare to hold a national "Food Sanitation Week" beginning 15 June. The Japan Food Association and its prefectural branches are giving full support to the program. The Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Labor will serve as patrons during this exhibition. Foods and beverages of all types and kinds will be displayed at designated areas and a general sanitation clean up program will be engaged in. All literature to be disseminated will be reviewed by the Nutrition Branch of Medical Services Division as to correctness and suitability.

Inspection of Authorized SCAP Retail Outlet Stores

The names and locations of all Japanese establishments authorized for retailing or serving as a source of supply for those approved indigenous food items to be sold to occupation personnel, were issued to the Veterinary Affairs Section and the Food Sanitation Section of the Ministry of Welfare. Sanitary inspections on these establishments will be maintained by the inspectors on a weekly basis.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspection on the following number of livestock during the month of December 1949.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	35,303	2,111	7,764
Body wt. - kgs	12,561,187	253,326	2,558,919
Dressed wt. - kgs	6,503,399	118,915	1,183,913
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	0
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	18	2	21
Partial	529	37	163
Viscera	6,393	104	803
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	95,971	19	196
Body wt. - kgs.	8,008,591	788	5,767
Dressed wt. - kgs.	5,042,281	409	2,027
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	13	0	0
Partial	513	0	0
Viscera	20,168	2	10

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the month of December 1949.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	- - - - -	306
Number of establishments inspected	- - - - -	251
Condition	- - - - -	
	Good	64
	Fair	167
	Poor	20

	BOOK	3Q
Total number of inspections - - - - -	193,479	
Amount of meat and meat-food products examined - - - - -	82,654 kgs	
Amount of meat and meat-food products condemned - - - - -	22 kgs	
Cause for condemnation - - - - - Putrefaction		
Disposition - - - - - Fertilizer		

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments - - - - -	16,468
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	10,007
Condition - - - - -	
Good	3,316
Fair	5,931
Poor	760
Total number of inspections - - - - -	11,818
Amount of meat products inspected - - - - -	1,198,698 kgs
Amount of meat products condemned - - - - -	256 kgs
Cause for condemnation - - - - - Putrefaction	
Disposition - - - - - Fertilizer and Chicken feed	

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Sanitary inspections were conducted by Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors on the following seafood establishments during the month of December 1949.

Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishments - - - - -	1,915
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	1,143
Condition - - - - -	
Good	152
Fair	780
Poor	211
Total number of inspections - - - - -	3,141
Amount of seafood examined - - - - -	46,971,375 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	1,020,704 kgs
Cause for condemnation - - - - - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition - - - - - Chicken feed and fertilizer	

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments - - - - -	10,723
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	4,227
Condition - - - - -	
Good	811
Fair	2,440
Poor	976
Total number of inspections - - - - -	9,315
Amount of seafood and seafood products examined - - - - -	2,987,403 kgs
Amount of seafood and seafood products condemned - - - - -	412 kgs
Cause for condemnation - - - - - Staleness and uncleaniness	
Disposition - - - - - Fertilizer and chicken feed	

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments - - - - -	57,288
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	22,486
Condition - - - - -	
Good	3,604
Fair	13,236
Poor	5,646
Total number of inspections - - - - -	25,591
Amount of seafood products examined - - - - -	4,044,399 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	1,111 kgs
Cause for condemnation - - - - - Putrefaction	
Disposition - - - - - Fertilizer	

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitary inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served or sold during the month of December 1949.

Number of food establishments - - - - -	824,082
Number of food establishments inspected - - - - -	146,255
Total number of inspections - - - - -	224,529
Number of cases of food condemnations - - - - -	5,873
Number of suspensions and permits revoked - - - - -	67
Number of cases in civil court - - - - -	15

A total of 17 cases of food and beverage poisoning was reported involving 219 people with 7 deaths resulting. The deaths were attributed to methanol in distilled spirits, seafood and bean curd. The majority of poisonings were attributed to seafood and processed seafood products.

A total of 1,327 food inspectors are attempting to provide inspections of the 824,082 food establishments listed. It is a physical impossibility for them to make an inspection and until a larger force of inspectors is developed, the situation will not improve. It is estimated that many establishments handling food or beverages exist which have never been approved or granted permits for operation.

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary milk inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants and establishments producing milk products during December 1949.

Special Milk

Number of inspections - - - - -	13
Samples examined - - - - -	23
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) - - - - -	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) - - - - -	0
Number of plant inspections - - - - -	23
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) - - - - -	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) - - - - -	1

Ordinary Milk

Number of farm inspections - - - - -	15,177
Samples examined - - - - -	15,483
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	1,519
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	1,417
Number of plant inspections - - - - -	3,995
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	260
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	284

Goat Milk

Number of farm inspections - - - - -	45
Samples examined - - - - -	29
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	0

Amount of Milk Produced During December 1949

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	No. of Cows and Goats	Amount Produced
Special	6	142	31,947 Lit
Ordinary	65,608	118,023	24,877,369 Lit
Goat	2,436	3,478	30,692 Lit

S-138 3-1949 30-1949 PTP
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31-1949 PTP

Amount of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants

Type of Milk	No. of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	6	12,600 Lit	14,409 Lit	
Ordinary	2,762		4,724,105 Lit	6,383,606 Lit

Note: All milk bottled in 1 go bottles having the equivalent of 180 cc.

Milk Products Produced in December 1949

Whole powdered milk	- - - - -	122,113 kgs.
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar)	- - - - -	630,377 kgs.
Modified powdered milk (35% added sugar)	- - - - -	116,015 kgs.
Sweetened condensed milk	- - - - -	829,166 kgs.
Evaporated milk	- - - - -	55,763 kgs.
Butter	- - - - -	167,949 kgs.
Cheese	- - - - -	29,197 kgs.

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The following diseases occurred either as a result of an outbreak or were diagnosed by laboratory or diagnostic aid during the month of January.

Disease	No. of cases	Type of diagnosis
Anthrax	5 (4 cattle 1 horse)	Clinical
Swine erysipelas	30	"
Swine cholera	9	"
Swine plague	13	"
Piroplasmosis	1	"
Rabies	1 cow	"
Strangles	1	"
Equine infectious anemia	116	Lab. Diagnosis
Trichomonas	137	" "
Bruceellosis	6	" "
Equine infectious abortion	11	" "
Pullorum disease (fowl)	13,355	" "
Bovine tuberculosis	133	Diagnostic
Swine paratyphus	19	Clinical

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following new cases of Rabies occurring during period 12 - 18 February 1950.

Prefecture	No. of cases
Tokyo	5
Kanagawa	1
Saitama	6

Annual Rabies Report for 1949

During 1949, a total of 614 cases of rabies in dogs developed in the Prefectures constituting the Kanto Region. There were no cases reported from any other region. The rapid increase in the population of dogs, particularly in the Kanto Region and the failure of the dog owners to register and offer their pets for immunization were the contributing factors that permitted rabies to remain prevalent regardless of control measures that were established. The numbers of cases by Prefecture are:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Ibaraki	26
Tochigi	4
Gumma	55
Saitama	123
Chiba	133
Tokyo	190
Kanagawa	83

A total of 278,282 dogs received immunizations against rabies during 1949 in the Kanto Region. An estimate of the number of stray dogs and dogs having owners who have not registered them is, at this time, unknown.

Throughout Japan during 1949, a total of 724,841 dogs were immunized. The scarcity of rabies vaccine prevented many of the Prefectures in completing their programs, as much of the vaccine was diverted to the Kanto Region in an effort to immunize all dogs therein.

In an effort to encourage dog owners to offer their dogs for immunization during 1950, a plan is being established to lower the high registration fee for a period of one year until such time that more effective controls can be established. This plan is at this time in the process of being applied to the Kanto Region.

Annual Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring as outbreaks or as a result of laboratory diagnosis on disease eradication programs during the year 1949.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Type of diagnosis</u>
Blackleg	13	Clinical
Tuberculosis	1,224	Diagnostic
Anthrax	31 cattle 2 horse 1 swine)	Clinical
Piroplasmosis	23	Clinical
Trypanosomiasis	1	Clinical
Trichomoniasis	2,571	Lab. Diagnosis
Brucellosis	335	Lab. Diagnosis
Equine encephalomyelitis	350	Clinical
Equine infectious anemia	2,130	Lab. Diagnosis
Equine infectious abortion	302	Lab. Diagnosis
Scabies	4 horse	Lab. Diagnosis
Swine cholera	1,656	Clinical
Swine erysipelas	1,555	Clinical
Swine plague	137	Clinical
Swine paratyphus	100	Clinical
Fowl cholera	218	Clinical
Pullorum disease (fowl)	73,479	Lab. Diagnosis
Strangles	247	Clinical
Filariasis	6	Lab. Diagnosis
Bovine influenza	155,544	Clinical and Laboratory

Animals diagnosed as being positive reactors to tuberculosis, equine infectious anemia and pullorum disease are removed for slaughter.

SECTION III

SUPPLY

Petroleum Allocations to Public Health Categories

Public Health categories will receive a total of 1,435 kiloliters of petroleum products during March, and 1,385 kiloliters in April, according to the Ministry of Welfare. This quantity includes 1,985 kiloliters of kerosene and 661 kiloliters of gas oil for production of 705,000 gallons of 5% DIT residual spray.

Biologics Assay

During the period 7 - 20 February the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	79-A	28,000 doses
BCG Vaccine (diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	75	113,600 doses
		78	126,500
		80	79,500
		81	104,900
		82	112,900
		83	87,100
		84	120,000
Cholera Vaccine	Kitasato Institute	30	16,850 cc
		31	15,600
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku	35	8,694 cc
		38	8,616
		39	9,636
Smallpox vaccine	Aichi Kessei	15	36,000 doses
		16	39,000
Tetanus Antitoxin	Chiba Kessei	38	7,340 cc
		39	9,160
		40	10,300
		42	9,820
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho	8	9,780
	Kenkyusho	11	9,780
	Kitasato Institute	274	17,400
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobokai	84	26,070 cc
		86	26,335
		89	26,505
		91	26,500
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Aichi Kessei	116	68,000 cc
		119	7,650
	Chiba Kessei	102	36,000
		121	35,050
		139	36,250
		143	36,750
		154	34,250
		159	35,650
		170	35,750
		171	36,250
		172	35,550
		173	35,000
		176	36,100

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine	Hokuriku Kessei	30	19,250 cc
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho	118	27,250
	Kenkyusho	119	28,600
		120	25,650
		121	28,250
		122	28,100
		123	19,550
		126	15,650
		127	18,900
		131	36,650
		132	36,700
	Mitsumaru Seiyaku	4	39,800
		8	41,000
	Nitto Yakuhin	81	37,700
		114	38,500
	Takeda Yakuhin	102	18,000
		121	17,650
		142	16,900
		144	17,850
		167	18,050
		175	16,800
		181	16,800
		186	17,400
		192	18,000
		200	17,650
		204	17,650
		206	17,800
		215	17,550
		221	17,550
		230	17,700
		269	18,100
		271	18,000
		275	18,300
		277	17,750
		247	17,400
		248	17,550
		257	17,750
		278	17,750
	Tokyo-to Saikin	57	25,850

SECTION IV

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Enforcement

The operator of a clandestine laboratory in Kyoto was apprehended after 10 months search which began 31 March 1949 when the laboratory equipment and narcotics were seized. The defendant stated he had been engaged in converting morphine into heroin. However, in addition to the 29 pieces of laboratory equipment and a large quantity of counterfeit labels found in the laboratory at the time of the raid, there were 12 liters of opium solution, a small amount of raw opium, and a large quantity of chemicals used for processing opium. His confederates are still being sought.

Six Japanese defendants were arrested in Osaka after narcotic agent successfully negotiated the purchase of 250 grams heroin. During the subsequent search 190 grams of heroin and 393 Dover's Powder tablets were seized. Three Chinese, one Korean and seven other Japanese evaded arrest when the sale of the illicit narcotics was consummated. All six of the defendants arrested have criminal records on charges ranging from price control violations to theft, gambling, fraud and violence.

SECTION V

WELFARE

Public Assistance Report - December

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of December. Figures for November 1949 and December 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>Dec 1949</u>	<u>Nov 1949</u>	<u>Dec 1948</u>
Persons-institutional	130,609	131,385	140,284
Persons-non institutional	<u>1,595,119</u>	<u>1,591,984</u>	<u>1,703,941</u>
Totals	1,725,728	1,723,369	1,844,225
Assistance - cash	991,750,659	916,409,402	627,365,281
Assistance - kind	<u>43,740,245</u>	<u>13,218,225</u>	<u>20,226,497</u>
Totals	1,035,490,904	929,627,627	647,591,778

Prefecture Public Assistance Report - December

(See Incl. No. 2) 2

Plan for Reform of Workshop Program

Information copies of the Ministry's revised plan for the reform of the Welfare Workshop Program have been transmitted to the Civil Affairs Regions. PHMJG 123, dated 21 February 1950 offered no objection to the immediate implementation of the plan, subject, however, to its full enforcement by 1 October 1950. Essential features of the revised plan are summarized as follows:

- a. Fully employable persons will not be employed in welfare workshops but will look to the PESO for employment.
- b. Employment, whether full-time or limited, is the prime responsibility of the Ministry of Labor and not that of the Ministry of Welfare.
- c. A person to be eligible for employment in the workshop program must be a person of limited employability and a recipient of, or in need of, assistance under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law.
- d. The workshop will be an integral part of the general protection program. The protection agency will be responsible for maintaining individual records on all persons employed in the workshop program, regardless of whether they are or continue to be active assistance cases.
- e. A certification plan be perfected by which the local protection agency will be responsible for controlling the employment of persons in the individual workshops.
- f. Monthly reports will be required of the individual workshops and forwarded by the local protection agencies to the Prefectural Welfare Departments for consolidation and transmittal to the Ministry of Welfare.
- g. The use of control organizations will be avoided in the procurement and distribution of rationed materials and supplies.
- h. Production in the workshop program will avoid competition with commercial enterprises and will be directed in so far as possible to the creation of articles which can be consumed within the framework of the protection program for relief purposes.

- i. Prevailing standards of conditions of work, hours of work and wages will be adhered to in the employment of persons in the workshop program.
- j. Persons of limited employability shall not be required to accept employment in a workshop as a condition to a grant of assistance, nor shall refusal of an otherwise eligible person to accept employment in a workshop constitute grounds for refusal of a grant of assistance.
- k. Publicly owned workshops which have been entrusted to private individuals or associations for management and operation will be returned to the proper agency of government for operation as publicly owned and operated workshops.
- l. Privately owned and operated workshops will be treated as any other private agencies under the provisions of the Social Work Law and will no longer be eligible for preferential treatment as to subsidies and special allocations of materials and supplies.
- m. Supervision over the workshop program will be carried out through a suitable combination of national and prefectural controls, including inspections and audits.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY

The following are extracts from the Civil Affairs Region reports which reflect some of the conditions and activities regarding the administration of the social insurances:

Health Insurance

Kanto Region - The Health Insurance program is becoming more and more stable throughout the six prefectures, according to data collected. The employers, however, generally seem to make use of the one month grace period in remitting contributions thus delaying the contribution income which is vitally needed in order to meet the benefit cost. In the reporting of wage changes and the amount of contributions due, one Prefecture Insurance Section chief stated that collusion often exists between employer and employee. For this reason spot checks are frequently made on enterprises. When there is evidence of collusion or falsification of wage declarations premium collections are made retroactive to the date of the wage increase.

Kyushu Region - When an individual is no longer an insuree he is supposed to turn in his insurance card. However, this is not always done and sometimes irregular or illegal use of the card is made. Various protective measures have been adopted by prefectural insurance chiefs to reduce such misuses to a minimum.

Shikoku Region - Officials of all prefectures stated that when the standard table classifying basic wages is changed, notifications are received from the Ministry of Welfare early enough to enable them to make their collections accordingly. They, therefore, have not had to collect contributions retroactively on account of rate changes. However, contributions are collected retroactively (from employers) when they find false reports of wages. During 1949, in Ehime, reports involving 2,000 persons were found after investigation to show false wages, and the section collected contributions on the differences. But the corrected collection was made retroactive only for the one month prior to the discovery of the incorrect reports. (Note: This action does not cover the full amount assessible as provided by Articles 4 and 11 of the Health Insurance Law).

Tohoku Region - In Yamagata Prefecture, the Mutual Aid Association is under the prefectural personnel section; it covers the national and prefectural officials and employees except Ministry of Labor officials and employees. There is a total of 3,500 prefectural employees plus 120 national employees.

Chugoku Region - The prefectural insurance sections are stressing collection of contributions in arrears by increasing their staff and forming teams to send out to

different districts to collect contributions. All prefectures expect to have collections above 90 per cent by the end of March 1950.

Hokkaido Region - In a number of instances the Health Insurance Societies were falling behind in their payments to the Medical Fee Payment Fund because their contribution rates were too low and the benefit payments were exceeding their income. They are being encouraged to make the necessary adjustments to operate their programs on a sound financial basis. The majority of these Societies agreed to cooperate by making arrangements to clear up their past debts and to keep payments current.

National Health Insurance

Tokai-Hokuriku Region - The problem of proper administration of National Health Insurance is based on the lack of funds and attitude of the people; and the nasty taste of accumulated arrearage during the war years has caused the majority of the associations from taking the initiative to reactivate the liquidated associations for fear of going into arrears once again. In small communities the obstacle for successful operation is the lack of proper medical facilities and poor administrative personnel. To continue operations of the Insurance Associations now existing is the big problem. Lack of understanding of Insurance benefits by the general public has a tendency to cause them to be confused between Social Insurance and Life Insurance. As for contributions, Article 8 of the Law permits the Association to handle the arrearage similar to city, town and village tax collection; all towns and villages, however, do not make use of this method.

Associations which own a hospital or clinic are administering this program successfully, and are rendering a comprehensive service to the insured. If possible one National Health Insurance hospital should be constructed for combination of five or six villages. It has been proven in this Region that if an association owns hospital, the National Health Insurance program will operate successfully.

Tohoku Region - In Yamagata prefecture more communities are adopting publicly operated National Health Insurance programs. There is an indication that additional communities will be added during the new fiscal year. It appears that a residual number will not adopt programs because of a variety of difficulties on the one hand and indifference on the other.

One town reported that the advisory council holds discussions once a year. (Note: The council should have monthly meetings from which an annual report is prepared. Reference Article 8-20, paragraph 2 of the National Health Insurance Law).

Shikoku Region - Where population and physicians favor National Health Insurance but city assembly is reluctant to establish the program, a public meeting is being planned with the mayor and assembly members present, to publicly discuss the advisability of establishing the National Health Insurance program. (Note: The result of this procedure is being awaited).

Kanto Region - Saitama prefecture is definitely in the lead with 279 out of 321 cities, towns and villages actually operating National Health Insurance and covering 1,440,380 of its 2,132,221 population. Thirty additional municipalities are preparing to establish a National Health Insurance program in the near future. Ibaraki prefecture has a 93.5% contribution collection as of 31 October.

Seamen's Insurance

Kyushu Region - In the prefectures where there are also Ministry of Transportation offices, relations with the Insurance Bureau appear cordial. There is an exchange of information regarding laws and benefits. Further, the Transportation officers assist in checking potentially eligible ships that are not covered by Seamen's Insurance. In these situations the seamen and shipowners are either referred to the Insurance Section or the Chief of the Insurance Section is informed and appropriate action is taken. Under unemployment, seamen apply for land jobs to the Public Employment Security Office and for sea jobs to the Maritime Office.

Referees

Kanto Region - The referees admitted that the information program is not what it should be, but claimed that it could not be much improved because of the limited budget allowed for travel. All indicated that they would like to travel to the many plants and meet with the insured and plant operators, because they are convinced that direct contact is the best method of spreading information on appeals, and pamphlets and posters had proved to be of little value. In Nagano prefecture the Insurance Chief stated that it is still, unfortunately, a part of the psychology of the average Japanese not to want to appeal to authorities for adjustment, and that most cases are settled by agreement between employer and employee. He stated further that it is also part of the psychological make-up of the higher government authorities to down-grade a government official if many appeals are submitted to him, because from the government point of view, it is indicative of the Section's not performing its duties adequately if appeals have to be made.

Tokai-Hokuriku Region - All the prefectures report having but five to seven cases for the referees to handle each month, however, as this is not enough to keep a full-time referee busy, the referees make field trips to factories, industries, and mines to give lectures on Health Insurance and Welfare Pensions and social insurance problems. Any increase in appeals are due to these talks and better understanding of social insurance systems by the insured.

Referees and Officials

Kanto Region - By and large the personnel of the prefectoral insurance sections have a good educational background and a record of many years of experience in social insurance work. This is especially true of the referees. They are usually college graduates with social insurance experience of 14 - 24 years.

Ho-hatsu

Reference is made to Ho-hatsu No. 4 dated 19 January 1950, subject, "With Regard to the Medical Care Expenses Concerning Massage, Acupuncture and Moxacutry under Health Insurance", to all prefectoral governors. The gist of this Ho-hatsu is to clarify the fact that all bills submitted for any of the above services must carry a certification that they were ordered by a doctor. Exceptions might be made in emergency cases.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls.

1. Information Plan for the First Quarter of the 1950 Fiscal Year.
2. Prefecture Public Assistance Report - December.
3. Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ending 4 February.
4. Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ending 11 February.

INFORMATION PLAN FOR THE FIRST QUARTER
OF THE 1950 FISCAL YEAR

Minister's Secretariat

National Park Department
National Parks

April	May	June	Remarks
1. Protection of natural things; recommendation for recreation. 2. Promotion of natural science. 3. Promotion of international understanding through increase of foreigner's tourist in Japan.	"	"	(1) Join Great Exhibition of Kobe, March 15- June. (2) Join Industry Culture Exhibition April - June, at Shinjuku Palace Garden. (3) Publication of leaflets of national parks. (4) Publication of magazine, "National Park". (5) Exhibit articles to Ise Shima National Park Exhibition, June (6) Support National Park Wood Printing Exhibition. (7) Make Posters for overseas.

Hot Springs

1. Sound utilization of hot springs and promotion of welfare.	"	"	(1) Publication of pamphlets for utilization of hot springs
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National Parks

1. Utilization of Parks for a healthier life.	"	"	(1) Support Industry and Culture Exhibition, April-June (2) Support Cherry Blossoms Party and photograph Contest in April.
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Public Sanitation Bureau

Nutrition Section
Nutrition Survey

1. Explanation on occasion of 1950 Nutrition Survey.	1. Enforcement of Nutrition Survey 1950.		Information through pamphlets, radio, and press.
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Nutrition Section (Cont'd)

Patient's nutrition

April

May

June

Remarks

1. Release of actual conditions of nutrition of patients at homes. Its enlightening movement.	1. Explanation of measures on nutrition for TB patients at homes. (Cooperate with TB Prevention Week.)	"	Information through pamphlets, radio, and press
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Guidance of Nutrition

Nutrition for infants knowledge of nutrition for those children of school age.	Knowledge about nutrition for pregnant women.	Knowledge about nutrition and countermeasures for the relation between nutrition and disease, especially beriberi	Information through pamphlets, radio and press.
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Nutritionist's Law

Explanation of Nutritionist's Law (Partial Revision of the law will be enforced.)	Nutritionist's duty, activity and its information.	"	Information through pamphlets, radio and press.
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Health Center Section
Health Centers

1. Environmental sanitation and health centers. (Future aspect of health centers)	1. TB and health centers	1. Food sanitation and health centers	Information will be coordinated with each campaign week.
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Prevention Section

Tuberculosis

1. BCG inoculation a. Necessity of BCG b. Plan for BCG	1. Prevention and treatment of TB. (TB Prevention Week).	1. Necessity of mass examination. 2. Plan for mass examination.	In late May, TB Prevention Week campaign will be started throughout the country.
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Parasites

1. Prevention of parasites.	"		
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CD Control Section

CD Prevention	April	May	June	Remarks
1. Why dysentery was prevalent last year? 2. Prevention and treatment of measles.	1. How to find dysentery and its early treatment. 2. Whooping cough and value of immunization.	1. Thus typhoid fever breaks out.	"	Comic story for infection of dysentery. As Sulpha drugs are abused for treatment of dysentery, pamphlets will be made for proper guidance.

Vaccination

1. Story on diphtheria inoculation. 2. The efficiency of whooping cough immunization.	1. For those who receive typhoid immunization. 2. Those who are immunized against whooping cough and those who are not.	1. How many cases were decreased since the discovery of immunization against whooping cough.	We wish to publish pamphlets and leaflets for whooping cough immunization is starting newly.
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VD Prevention

1. How to receive correct treatment against VD? 2. Why is health examination necessary?	1. Hereditary VD and significance	1. Those who become invalids from VD.	
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Environmental Sanitation Section

Cleaning Week

1. Nationwide cleaning campaign will be started under the sponsorship of Welfare Ministry, Prefectural Governments, towns, cities, villages, City Cleaning Association, Japan Tourist League. a. Cleaning of houses and environments. b. Cleaning of sewage and rivers. c. Cleaning of streets, parks. d. Cleaning of vacant lands. e. Cleaning of public establishments. f. Rats and insects control. g. Cleaning of clothes.			From April 17 to April 23.
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Environmental Sanitation Section (Cont'd)

Rodent and insect control	April	May	June	Remarks
1. Rodent and insect control will be enforced under the guidances of environmental sanitation inspectors simultaneously throughout Japan. Garbage disposal, disposal of excrements and spray of drugs.				From April to September.

Meeting for Nationwide Cleaning and Beautifying Campaign for Cities

	Under the sponsorship of Ministry of Welfare and City Cleaning Association, those who had contributed to the cleaning activity for long years will be awarded by Welfare Minister.		Middle of May.
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Milk and Meat Sanitation Section

Rabies Control

1. Necessity for vaccination of dogs. 2. Responsibility of those who keep dogs.			Rabies Control Week will be started in late April.
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Sanitation of fishes and shellfishes

		1. Poisoning from fishes and shellfishes.	
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Food Sanitation Section

Food Sanitation

1. Food sanitation in spring. a. Poisoning of poisonous weed. b. Sanitation of luncheon box foods.	1. Food poisoning of last year. a. Cause (food) b. Material of poison.	1. Food Sanitation Week. 2. Food Sanitation in rainy season.	Food Sanitation Week will be started from June 15.
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Medical Affairs Bureau

Tuberculosis	April	May	June	Remarks
		1. Introduction to Sanatoria		Centralized cooperation with T.B. prevention week.

Nursing

1. Information of nurses and knowledge about foster care.	"		Information on occasion of Women's Week in April and Medical Care Week in May.
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Medical Care

	1. Information and medical care.		Information and propagation of medical care on occasion of Medical Care Week (May 9-15) centralized with Nightingale Day, May 15.
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Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau

Pharmacy Week

1. Knowledge about medicaments. a. Introduction of medication and the usage. b. Drug Store and you. c. Actual Condition of drug manufacturing.			Exhibition is tentatively scheduled for April 15.
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Actual Condition of Drug Manufacturing

		1. Information of drug manufacturing for laymen. 2. Above mentioned to pharmacists.	Radio (microphone location , Industry evening hour)
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Wrong drugs

1. Latest harmful drugs. (Especially the control for habitual drugs).	"	"	
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Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau (Cont'd)

DDT

April

May

June

Remarks

1. Control of fleas, mosquitoes, flies.			Information will be done during Cleaning Week.
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Streptomycin

1. State of production in Japan. 2. State of import 3. State of Distribution 4. Knowledge about the efficacy, etc.			Information will be done during TB Prevention Week.
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Biological drugs

1. State of production of vaccines.			Information will be done during Vaccination Week.
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Hexyresorcinol

1. Information of dosage. 2. Efficacy, etc.	"	"	
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Santonin

1. Plantation of baby plant of Artemisia Maritima.			Information for necessary areas (Esp. for Tohoku District).
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Introduction of new drugs

			Information will be done as occasion calls.
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National Examination for Pharmacists (Date, Place)

			Not decided
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Social Affairs Bureau

Social Works

1. Introduction of activity of Japan Red Cross.	1. Enlightening of local coordinated social works.	"	
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Social Affairs Bureau (Cont'd)

Daily Life Security Law		May	June	Remarks
April				
1. Information of the principle of Daily Life Security Law on occasion of its revision.	"	"	"	Information will be done throughout the prefectures from April to June.
2. Nationwide survey for medical care according to this law.				Information will be done in May and June.

Campaign for the enforcement of Physical Handicap's Welfare Law.

1. Special Week a. Information and propagation of principles of the Law. b. Ceremony for the establishment of the Law. c. Lecture and Show meeting. d. Exhibit of the productions by the physically handicapped.			The campaign week shall be started in late April for one week. (April 24-30)
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Children's Bureau

Child Welfare

	1. Emphasis on child welfare, and protection and care for juveniles. a. Stimulation of concern of all the people b. Promotion and diffusion of organizations for child welfare. c. Concrete operation by means or organizations. d. Promotion of care of children in their own home. 2. Care of children at the other people's home. a. Drive for the object of notification. b. Investigation of actual situation of the child care.		Operation of child welfare week movement during the first part of May.
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Foster Parents

	1. Explanation of foster parents system. a. Publicity of the foster parents system		
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Children's Bureau (Cont'd)

Foster Parents (Cont'd)

April

May

June

Remarks

	and developing the foster parents. b. Publicity of one day foster parents care.		
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Children's Charter

1. Significance of children's charter. a. What is children's charter? b. That children's charter should be by all the people.			
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Improvement of children's environmental conditions.

1. Mother's club group of children's leaders. a. Its significance, b. Its place	"	"	
2. Children's play a. Thinking of children's playground b. Thinking of children's play.	"	"	

Maternity and Child Hygiene

1. Prevention of diarrhea and enteritis of infants and pre-school children. a. Prevention of these diseases, prevalent in June-Sept.	"	"	
2. Prevention of infectious diseases of infants and preschool children. a. Prevention of measles, whooping cough prevalent in spring and infectious diseases of digestive organs in summer.	"	"	
3. Nutrition of expectant mothers and infants and pre-school children. a. Drive for importance of protein. b. Guidance of taking nutrition.	"	"	

Insurance Bureau

Welfare Pension Insurance System

April	May	June	Remarks
1. Slides will be made and projected at movie theatres and working places applicable. 2. Leaflets and pamphlets will be made and distributed to the insured.			

Social Security System

1. The articles on social security and people's life will be informed at occasions through information media.			
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Promotion of health of the insured.

1. TB examination. 2. Tuberculin test. 3. BCG immunization.			
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Prefecture Public Assistance 1949, December

1 Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	2 Institutio- nal	3 Non-Insti- tutional	4 In kind	5 Cash
1. Hokkaido	12.749	51.782	62.770	55.118.899
2. Aomori	1.995	23.749	161.912	14.174.722
3. Iwate	1.145	31.263	2.521	17.472.066
4. Miyagi	1.497	41.315	1.056.445	18.010.251
5. Akita	678	36.101		22.762.273
6. Yamagata	1.084	25.399	24.312	13.343.652
7. Fukushima	1.057	49.823	475.187	24.518.160
8. Ibaraki	1.179	34.844	481.611	14.897.246
9. Tochigi	1.024	23.916	870.370	11.897.711
10. Gunma	3.215	34.304	3.984.464	19.703.181
11. Saitama	1.362	40.249	1.624.476	21.929.659
12. Chiba	1.994	32.083	1.491.256	12.532.343
13. Tokyo	18.070	113.147	236.620	102.180.988
14. Kanagawa	5.163	44.640	704.008	37.287.105
15. Niigata	6.791	53.089	381.521	27.249.261
16. Toyama	1.572	25.114	1.149.752	15.455.690
17. Ishikawa	1.693	22.343	301.930	13.831.556
18. Fukui	667	16.253	13.912	8.677.220
19. Yamanashi	761	19.531	399.971	9.593.431
20. Nagano	4.534	42.981	39.057	26.835.092
21. Gifu	1.068	29.921	633.976	16.087.622
22. Shizuoka	2.645	45.350	2.453.149	31.353.632
23. Aichi	7.762	57.760		39.219.880
24. Miye	1.624	35.086	191.863	20.767.187
25. Shiga	367	23.322	978.940	11.894.172
26. Kyoto	5.004	43.135	9.491.280	29.888.882
27. Osaka	9.364	49.641		43.685.556
28. Hyogo	5.231	65.610	3.006.948	44.839.524
29. Nara	663	18.604	826.208	12.058.219
30. Wakayama	411	24.921		12.173.470
31. Tottori	1.003	15.785	749.496	9.194.791
32. Shimane	963	21.326	8.503	11.952.934
33. Okayama	3.604	44.110	532.200	27.831.533
34. Hiroshima	3.148	39.133	474.154	22.546.021
35. Yamaguchi	3.112	30.390	6.010.552	21.966.989
36. Tokushima	761	26.303		12.901.282
37. Kagawa	1.588	21.823	105.484	9.541.536
38. Ehime	850	32.822	187.542	18.012.755
39. Kochi	414	22.230	55.000	12.217.632
40. Fukuoka	3.378	19.017	3.169.500	12.614.649
41. Saga	1.555	16.684		9.336.349
42. Nagasaki	1.314	29.430	169.706	16.092.546
43. Kumamoto	1.684	34.106		17.679.584
44. Oita	2.191	21.890		10.955.487
45. Miyazaki	1.501	24.318	271.601	11.844.856
46. Kagoshima	1.174	40.476	962.048	16.623.065
Total	130.609	1.595.119	43.740.245	990.750.659

Incl. #2.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 4 FEBRUARY 1950

During the fifth week, ended 4 February 1950, there were 21,420 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 20,089 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (353) was 13 percent greater than in the preceding week (317). Deaths (30) numbered approximately the same as previously (29). The present case figure was 5 percent less than that (378) recorded for the fifth week of last year and 22 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (460). Twenty-one of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week and nearly the same number (20) had more, while the remaining five prefectures did not change. The most notable numeric change occurred in Hokkaido, where cases increased from 22 to 75. Hokkaido accounted for more than a fifth of this week's total cases. Tokyo-to and Fukuoka Prefecture reported 36 and 29 cases respectively, while 39 additional prefectures had from 1 to 15 each and four others reported having none. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.1 and 19.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 2.1.

Dysentery cases (78) decreased slightly from last week (83) while deaths increased (from 16 to 21). Of the total cases this week, 69 (88 percent) were designated as bacillary dysentery and the other 9 as amebic dysentery, while all deaths were from the former. This week's cases were about 80 percent above those (43) in the same period of last year and more than twice the number (35) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. There were decreases from last week in a third (15) of the prefectures and increases in nearly that many (13). Of the 18 prefectures that did not change, most (14) have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Tokyo-to, with 21 cases this week, again accounted for about a fourth of the total, and 22 additional prefectures had from 1 to 9 cases each. Half (23) of the prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.0 and 4.5 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 1.2.

There were 63 cases of typhoid fever and 7 deaths this week compared with 79 cases and 12 deaths last week. Current cases were approximately 45 percent fewer than those in the fifth weeks of either last year (118) or 1948 (112). Nearly half (21) of the prefectures decreased from last week while twelve increased, three remained the same, and ten have reported none for two or more weeks. Current cases were distributed among 27 prefectures, Tokyo-to having eleven cases and the others from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 22 last week to 15 currently. Deaths also decreased, from 5 to 1. There were nearly three times as many cases in the fifth week of last year (42) and more than three times as many in the same period of 1948 (52). Over half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer, while twelve prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, six more, and nine remained the same. Ten prefectures with from one to five cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.2 respectively, and corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No cases of smallpox were reported this week whereas there were 3 cases last week. No deaths have been reported thus far this year. Records for the fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948 show that there was also no incidence of this disease during either of those periods. The cumulative case rate as of 4 February 1950 was less than 0.1.

The number of typhus fever cases reported this week (18) was slightly higher than in the preceding week (15) and equalled the total number that had been reported so far this year. Deaths increased from one last week to five currently. During the fifth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 4 and 14 cases respectively. Fourteen of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to, and the others occurred in Saitama, Nagano, Osaka, and Hyogo. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 0.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

Malaria cases decreased from 16 last week to 13 currently, and there were no deaths during either period. The present case figure was a third of that (37) recorded for the same week of last year and about a fifth of the corresponding 1948 total (68). Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, while there were decreases from last week in nine prefectures, increases in five, and no change in three. Kyoto Prefecture reported four cases this week and nine additional prefectures one case each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.6 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There continued to be no incidence of Japanese "B" encephalitis. One case was recorded for the fifth week of last year.

There were 90 scarlet fever cases this week, 13 percent fewer than in the preceding week (104). Deaths, however, increased from one to three. The case totals for the fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948 were 109 and 67 respectively. Cases decreased from last week in sixteen of the prefectures, increased in twelve, and did not change in three. The remaining fifteen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. A fourth (23) of the cases this week were in Tokyo-to and the remainder in twenty additional prefectures having from one to ten cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 5.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased from 22 last week to 18 currently and deaths from 6 to 3. There were 24 cases during the fifth week of last year and 47 cases during the same period of 1948. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer, while thirteen decreased from last week, eight increased, and three remained the same. Cases in the present week were distributed among twelve prefectures and ranged from one to five in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.3.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (952) was 9 percent less than in the preceding week (1,041). It was 37 percent below the figure (1,506) recorded for the fifth week of last year but 21 percent above that (784) for the same period of 1948. Cases decreased from last week in more than half (25) of the prefectures, increased in sixteen, and did not change in one. The four remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The most outstanding numeric change was an increase of from 2 to 70 cases in Fukui Prefecture. Nearly a third of all cases this week occurred in the three prefectures of Aichi (116 cases), Saitama (103), and Shizuoka (87). Thirty-four additional prefectures had from 1 to 70 cases each, and nine others reported having none. The current and cumulative case rates were 61.4 and 51.4 respectively.

There was a small increase in whooping cough cases, from 3,094 last week to 3,176 currently. This week's cases were two and a fourth times those (1,405) in the same period of last year and three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (898). Although the total number of cases this week was slightly above last week's total, considerably more prefectures reported decreases (27) than increases (18). The one remaining prefecture did not change. Four prefectures with particularly large numeric increases (from 69 to 52 more cases this week than previously) were Ibaraki, Fukuoka, Kyoto, and Aichi, while only two prefectures had comparable decreases, Shizuoka and Hyogo. This was the fourth consecutive week that Tokyo-to and its neighboring prefectures have accounted for a high proportion of the total cases. Tokyo-to (304 cases), Saitama (189), Kanagawa (172), Ibaraki (164), and Shizuoka (143) together reported nearly a third of all cases. Cases in the other 41 prefectures ranged from 8 in Nara to 160 in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 204.8 and 167.2 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases this week (7,696) were 5 percent higher than in the preceding week (7,337). They were 4 percent above those (7,433) recorded for the fifth week of last year and 30 percent greater than the total (5,907) for the same period of 1948. Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last week while the other half

had decreases. Prefectural case figures for the present week ranged from 24 to 860. The proportion of the total cases that are designated as respiratory tuberculosis continued to be about 85 percent, and of the 7,696 cases reported this week, 6,499 were respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates were 496.2 and 427.4 respectively.

There were 4,854 cases of pneumonia reported this week, 7 percent fewer than last week (5,222). The current figure was 35 percent higher than in the same period of last year (3,594) and 17 percent above the total recorded for the corresponding 1948 week (4,133). There were decreases from last week in 27 of the prefectures and increases in 19. The largest numeric decreases occurred in Aichi, from 306 to 214 cases, and Kagawa, from 160 to 75 cases, while four other prefectures (Akita, Hokkaido, Aomori, and Yamaguchi) had somewhat lesser decreases. Ibaraki Prefecture reported the most outstanding numeric increase, from 105 to 235 cases, and Toyama and Fukuoka each showed an increase of 60 cases over last week. A fourth of all this week's cases were in the five prefectures of Saitama (320), Tokyo-to (243), Ibaraki (235) Hokkaido (221), and Aichi (214). Cases in the remaining 41 prefectures ranged from 24 to 191. The current and cumulative case rates were 313.0 and 309.0 respectively.

The number of influenza cases reported this week (2,125) was nearly twice that (1,073) for last week. Records for the fifth weeks of last year and 1948 show only 33 and 99 cases respectively. Half (23) of the prefectures had increases over last week, while nine had decreases, and one stayed the same. The remaining thirteen have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Hyogo Prefecture reported the most outstanding numeric increase; from 119 to 524. Cases in Fukui and Gifu Prefectures increased by 190 cases each and those in Fukuoka and Shimane by 121 and 194 respectively. One large numeric decrease occurred, from 300 to 19 cases in Osaka Prefecture. Six prefectures that together accounted for over two-thirds of all cases this week were Hyogo (524), Fukui (224), Aichi (209), Gifu (192), Shimane (152), and Fukuoka (151). Twenty-four additional prefectures had from 1 to 109 cases each, and the 16 remaining prefectures reported none. There continued to be almost no incidence of this disease in the northern prefectures and Shikoku, but this week showed major increases for the first time in central Honshu and in Kyushu. The current and cumulative case rates were 137.0 and 51.1 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases this week (23) were less than two-thirds of those reported last week (37). There were the same number of cases (23) in the fifth week of last year and eight in the corresponding period of 1948. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Changes from last week included thirteen decreases and eleven increases, while the one remaining prefecture did not change. Cases in Miyazaki Prefecture decreased from eleven last week to six currently. Fifteen other prefectures had one or two cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.0 respectively.

There were about the same number of tetanus cases this week (23) as there were in the preceding week (21). During the fifth weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 32 and 40 respectively. Twelve prefectures decreased from last week and nearly the same number (11) increased. Three did not change, and the remaining twenty have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Present cases occurred in a third (15) of the prefectures, each having from one to three cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.7 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases (11) decreased by about half since last week (23). There were 28 and 27 cases respectively during the fifth weeks of last year and 1948. More than half (24) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. A third (15) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than previously, five had more, while two remained the same. Eight prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for the present case total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.1 respectively.

The current report for rabies showed four cases, whereas that for last week listed only one case. There were no cases last year at this time, but there was one in the fifth week of 1948. Two of the present cases were in Chiba Prefecture and the others in Gunma and Saitama. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

Six cases of leprosy were reported this week, about half the number last week (11). Records for the fifth weeks of last year and 1948 showed ten cases in each. Three prefectures reported this week's cases, Tochigi (3), Gunma (2), and Okayama (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.5 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases reported in the present week (1,881) was about 20 percent higher than in the previous week (1,559). It was 6 percent above that (1,777) for the fifth week of last year but 26 percent below the total (2,527) for the comparable 1948 period. Cases increased over last week in 28 prefectures, decreased in 17, and did not change in one. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 4 to 123. The current and cumulative case rates were 121.3 and 111.7 respectively.

One case of infectious diarrhea was reported this week, the first to be reported this year. There were no cases during the fifth week of last year. The prefecture reporting the one current case was Okayama. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were about twice as many schistosomiasis cases this week (13) as there were during the preceding week (6). No data for 1949 or 1948 are available. Eight of the present cases were in Fukuoka Prefecture and the other five in Yamanashi. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.2 respectively.

Filariasis cases numbered approximately the same this week (2) as last week (3). There are no 1949 or 1948 figures available. Osaka and Miyazaki Prefectures reported this week's cases. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamuchi disease. There were no cases recorded for any of these diseases during the fifth weeks of either last year or 1948.

There were 6,611 cases of the four venereal diseases reported this week compared with 6,093 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,903 and 11,146 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,353 and 14,499; chancroid, 341 and 1,582; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 14 and 56. Current syphilis and gonorrhea totals were both higher than last week, when they were 2,417 and 3,285 respectively. Chancroid, however, was lower than previously (377) and lymphogranuloma venereum the same (14). All totals this week were lower than those in the same period of last year with the exception of lymphogranuloma venereum which did not change. At that time there were 3,949 cases of syphilis, 3,494 cases of gonorrhea, 539 cases of chancroid, and 14 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 187.2 and 143.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 216.2 and 187.0; chancroid, 22.0 and 20.4; and lymphogranuloma venereum 0.9 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 4 FEBRUARY 1950

REFLECTURE	Diphtheria				Dysentery			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	75	-	146	12	4	1	10	3
NIIGATA	9	2	41	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	6	1	35	8	1	-	4	2
MIYAGI	5	-	44	4	3	-	9	-
ARITA	7	2	45	5	-	-	5	3
YAMAGATA	1	-	12	1	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	9	2	31	6	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	4	-	16	4	4	7	13	8
TOCHIGI	3	2	13	3	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	1	-	14	-	3	-	24	6
SAITAMA	2	-	22	-	9	1	22	9
CHIBA	6	3	24	5	1	-	6	6
TOKYO	36	2	120	10	21	4	91	20
KANAGAWA	11	1	51	5	1	-	12	2
NIIGATA	5	-	59	4	6	-	17	5
TOYAMA	3	1	27	3	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	11	-	30	3	5	-	40	-
FUKUI	1	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	2	1	8	1	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	8	-	25	1	1	-	2	-
GIFU	-	-	11	3	2	2	8	4
SHIZUOKA	1	-	17	1	1	-	6	5
MIE	10	-	27	1	2	-	6	-
SHIGA	3	-	12	1	1	-	7	3
HYOGO	2	-	16	1	1	-	1	-
OSAKA	12	2	56	13	3	-	7	-
HYOGO	11	1	50	5	1	-	13	4
NARA	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	1
SHIENE	8	1	34	3	-	-	1	-
OITAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	5	-	42	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	10	-	54	3	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	10	2	-	-	1	-
INGWA	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
EHIME	4	-	24	3	-	-	1	-
FOCHI	3	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
FUJICKA	29	1	123	9	3	-	14	2
SAGA	8	1	26	2	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	10	-	52	4	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	4	1	18	1	-	-	2	2
OITA	7	2	36	6	-	-	-	-
KIYOSAKI	15	2	63	9	1	1	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	6	1	31	6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	358	30	1541	161	78	21	350	93
RATE	23.1	1.9	19.9	2.1	5.0	1.4	4.5	1.2
Previous	20.4	1.9	-	-	5.4	1.0	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	12	3	2	-	1	1
AOMORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
IWATE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	6	-	1	-	8	-
MITSUI	1	-	5	4	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	5	2	-	1	-	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	1	-	7	1	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	2	-	12	4	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	1	-	11	2	1	-	4	-
TOKYO	11	2	84	12	5	-	277	3
FUENAGAWA	3	-	16	1	1	-	4	-
NIIGATA	4	-	8	2	1	-	2	-
TOYAMA	1	-	3	1	-	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUGANO	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	1	11	3	-	-	2	-
SAILZUCK	2	-	8	-	1	-	4	-
NICHI	1	-	9	2	-	-	2	-
NIE	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	3	1	9	3	-	-	3	-
OSSAKI	4	-	12	1	-	-	1	-
HYOGO	3	-	15	1	-	-	3	-
ALRI	3	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
TOTORI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
HIROCHIMA	3	1	14	2	1	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	1	3	2	-	-	1	-
TOHUCHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
IOCHI	5	-	12	1	-	-	2	-
FUNUOKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SIGA	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
NGANGI	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	7	341	55	15	1	92	6

RATE

Current	4.1	0.5	4.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1
Previous	5.1	0.8			1.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	14	4	30	5
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	3	-	18	5	36	7
PATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Previous	0.2	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	2	-
IBARAKI	1	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	-	2	-
SAITAMA	-	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	-	6	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	1	-	2	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	5	1
KYOTO	4	-	4	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HOSHIMA	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	3	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	3
TOTAL	13	-	50	7
PATE				
Current	0.8	-	0.6	0.1
Previous	1.0	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	2	24	-	5	-	9	2
MOMIJI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	1	9	1	2	-	5	1
MIYAGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	1
AKITA	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-
FUJISAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	5	-	10	1	-	-	3	2
CHIBA	2	-	5	-	1	-	5	-
TOKYO	23	-	135	1	2	1	23	5
IKANAGAWA	3	-	31	-	-	1	4	3
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
NAGOYA	10	1	28	1	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
AICHI	5	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	5	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	9	-	33	-	1	-	3	-
OSSAKE	5	-	34	-	1	-	6	-
HYOGO	2	-	18	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OKINAWA	1	-	8	-	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	11	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	2	-	1	1	7	2
SAGAMI	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
NGOKKI	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	90	3	461	5	18	3	103	21

RATE	Current	5.8	0.2	5.9	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.3
Previous	6.7	0.1				1.4	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
KOKEIDO	12	110	50	329
GORI	2	28	22	156
IWATE	13	66	44	205
MIYAGI	10	71	44	180
AIITA	1	32	43	210
YAMAGATA	4	31	17	104
FUJISHIMA	36	121	79	394
IBARAKI	6	22	164	460
TOCHIGI	30	92	30	168
GUNMA	62	337	41	277
SAITAMA	103	402	189	860
CHIBA	8	23	65	227
TOKYO	41	123	304	1141
KANAGAWA	16	91	172	666
NIIGATA	14	131	93	316
TOYAMA	-	62	151	553
ISHIKAWA	-	9	21	174
FUKUI	70	112	45	164
YAMANASHI-	6	39	29	85
NAGOYA	27	210	98	325
GIFU	29	95	36	119
SHIZUOKA	87	326	143	619
ICHIGAUCHI	116	489	118	401
MIE	19	73	54	226
SHIGA	-	7	25	181
KYOTO	3	12	96	249
OSSAKE	2	11	73	336
HYOGO	14	39	58	326
NARA	-	-	8	58
WAKAYAMA	-	11	33	119
TOTTORI	-	-	11	43
SHIMANE	-	4	30	117
OKAYAMA	3	13	24	108
HIROSHIMA	13	56	135	443
YAMAGUCHI	-	6	21	132
TOKUSHIMA	24	138	21	218
KAGAWA	6	145	36	244
EHIME	65	190	91	273
FOCHI	20	107	54	131
FUKUOKA	22	115	160	594
SAGA	4	16	36	123
NAGASAKI	15	57	58	213
FUJIMOTO	20	*82	77	336
OITA	-	4	31	157
MIYAZAKI	14	39	20	101
KAGOSHIMA	15	78	26	101
TOTAL	952	*4215	3176	12962
RATE				
Current	61.4	54.4	204.8	167.2
Previous	66.3		199.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	650	2564	221	1194
AOMORI	94	571	51	436
IVATE	127	519	107	526
MIYAGI	100	*701	65	484
AKITA	98	544	26	365
YAMAGATA	94	400	44	248
FUKUSHIMA	110	508	89	542
IBARAKI	143	419	235	675
TOCHIGI	50	259	109	511
GUMMA	91	415	191	871
SAITAMA	264	1126	320	1667
CHIBA	103	473	131	467
TOKYO	860	3408	243	1312
KANAGAWA	235	1131	186	916
FIIGATA	186	772	136	668
TOYAMA	148	627	144	687
ISHIKAWA	107	5597	27	2262
FUKUI	77	339	92	295
YAMANASHI	33	157	46	183
NAGANO	223	783	186	842
GIFU	86	481	72	387
SHIZUOKA	131	564	157	646
AICHI	365	1754	214	1235
MIE	184	759	92	440
SHIGA	69	302	71	430
KYOTO	326	863	97	329
OSAKA	405	1584	98	537
HYOGO	269	1303	113	568
NARA	24	167	35	158
VIAKAYAMA	91	339	43	240
TOITTORI	75	246	24	162
SHE ANE	71	408	59	335
OKUYAMA	150	578	125	556
KI OSHIMA	230	947	120	528
YAMAGUCHI	108	531	27	264
TOKUSHIMA	25	*217	49	295
KAGAWA	55	276	75	375
EHIME	119	503	122	561
KOCHI	73	323	36	217
FUKUOKA	358	1632	167	753
SAGA	122	518	49	257
NAGASAKI	119	667	83	351
KUMAMOTO	125	426	93	*415
OITA	83	338	67	210
MIYAZAKI	96	544	36	298
KAGOSHIMA	153	557	81	266
TOTAL	7,696	*33,140	4,854	*23,964
RATE				
Current	496.2	427.4	313.0	309.0
Previous	473.6		336.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	14	1	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	1	17
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	4
IBARAKI	-	-	2	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	1
GUMMA	17	37	-	3
SAITAMA	41	43	1	8
CHIBA	7	8	-	1
TOKYO	80	98	1	19
KANAGAWA	49	70	-	4
NIIGATA	18	26	1	1
TOYAMA	19	41	2	5
ISHIKAWA	10	20	1	3
FUKUI	224	266	-	-
YAMANASHI	8	11	-	1
NAGANO	1	1	1	3
GIFU	192	194	-	1
SHIZUOKA	37	38	1	8
AICHI	209	609	1	3
MIE	-	1	-	2
SHIGA	109	164	-	-
KYOTO	21	80	-	-
OSAKA	19	347	-	1
HYOGO	524	650	-	-
NARA	52	*142	-	-
WAKAYAMA	83	116	-	1
TOTTORI	6	41	-	1
SHIMANE	152	254	-	-
OKAYAMA	46	218	-	4
HIROSHIMA	-	6	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	27	59	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	20	-	-
KAGAWA	-	46	1	2
EHIME	7	101	-	4
KOCHI	-	4	-	1
FUKUOKA	151	213	1	6
SAGA	5	5	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	4	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	2	1	6
OITA	6	8	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	4	6	35
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2,125	*3,962	23	157
RATE				
Current	137.0	51.1	1.5	2.0
Previous	66.5		2.4	

See footnotes at end of table

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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION		RABIES	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	3	6	6	-	-
AOMORI	3	3	2	2	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-
MIYAGI	2	2	2	2	-	-
AKITA	1	1	7	7	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1	2	2	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	2	2	-	-
IBARAKI	3	10	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	12	1	3	-	-
GUMMA	2	14	-	1	1	1
SAITAMA	-	4	-	8	1	2
CHIBA	-	3	-	1	2	4
TOKYO	-	8	-	3	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	4	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	7	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	4	-	3	-	-
GIFU	1	1	-	1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	9	2	5	-	-
AICHI	-	4	-	2	-	-
MIE	-	1	1	1	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	1	-	-
KYOTO	1	1	-	1	-	-
OSAKA	2	5	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	3	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	1	-	-
TAKAYAMA	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIJIMANE	-	3	-	2	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	2	-	1	-	-
HOSHIMA	-	2	-	2	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	5	-	1	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1	-	-
KAGAWA	-	3	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	8	1	2	-	-
KOCHI	1	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	3	1	3	-	3
SAGA	-	-	-	1	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	6	3	4	-	-
OITA	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	6	-	2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	4	-	2	-	-
TOTAL	23	135	11	85	4	10
RATE						
Current	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.1
Previous	1.4		1.5		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 February 1950

Continued

REFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	117	655
OMORI	-	-	30	228
IWATE	-	2	123	540
MIYAGI	-	-	63	* 338
AKITA	-	1	67	261
YAMAGATA	-	1	31	108
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	58	179
IBARAKI	-	-	55	256
TOCHIGI	3	5	10	408
GUMMA	2	7	16	127
SAITAMA	-	1	55	201
CHIBA	-	-	38	120
TOKYO	-	2	51	254
KANAGAWA	-	-	53	170
NIIGATA	-	-	36	124
TOYAMA	-	-	32	120
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	84
FUKUI	-	1	51	123
YAMANASHI	-	-	19	77
NAGANO	-	-	19	48
GIFU	-	1	33	79
SHIZUOKA	-	-	117	309
MICHI	-	-	65	432
MIE	-	-	8	113
SHIGA	-	-	15	43
KYOTO	-	-	46	92
OSAKA	-	-	52	408
HYOGO	-	-	111	515
NARA	-	-	16	50
WAKAYAMA	-	-	26	158
TOTTORI	-	-	12	47
SHIMANE	-	-	4	27
OKAYAMA	1	2	42	175
HIROSHIMA	-	-	57	275
YAMAGUCHI	-	3	18	62
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	12	* 56
KAGAWA	-	-	33	155
EHIME	-	1	23	88
EOCHI	-	-	7	70
FUKUOKA	-	2	117	547
SAGA	-	-	36	65
NAGASAKI	-	-	35	218
KUMAMOTO	-	*	20	105
OITA	-	1	15	33
MIYAZAKI	-	2	11	82
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	14	34
TOTAL	6	*35	1881	*8659

RATE

Current	0.4	0.5	121.3	111.7
Previous	0.8	-	99.6	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 February 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
IKUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	7	-	-
NEGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	8	12	-	-
SAGAMI	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
MURAKOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	1	13	19	2
RATE						
Current	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	4 Feb 1950	29 Jan 1949	31 Jan 1948	for First 5 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	358	378	460	1541	1849	2101
Dysentery	78	43	35	350	168	126
Typhoid Fever	63	118	112	341	524	553
Paratyphoid Fever	15	42	52	92	219	191
Smallpox	-	-	-	3	2	2
Typhus Fever	18	44	14	36	31	73
Malaria	13	37	68	50	114	262
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	90	109	67	461	519	290
Epidemic Meningitis	18	24	47	103	112	161
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	952	1506	784	4215	6211	3590
Whooping Cough	3176	1405	898	12962	5446	3909
Tuberculosis	7696	7433	5907	33140	30296	22429
Pneumonia	4854	3594	4133	23964	14165	13682
Influenza	2125	33	99	3962	177	504
Poliomyelitis	23	23	8	157	124	30
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	23	32	40	135	167	134
Puerperal Infection	11	28	27	85	105	135
Rabies	4	-	1	10	4	4
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	6	10	10	35	49	25
Trachoma	1881	1777	2527	8659	8140	9669
Infectious Diarrhea	1	-	NA	1	9	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-
Isutsugamushi Disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	13	NA	NA	19	NA	NA
Filariasis	2	NA	NA	7	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	30	53	40	161	231	236
Dysentery	21	5	6	93	57	44
Typhoid Fever	7	9	12	55	49	58
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	2	6	4	9
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	5	-	-	7	-	5
Malaria	-	1	-	7	5	-
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	-	5	9	2
Epidemic Meningitis	-	3	5	16	21	39
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	4 Feb 1950	29. Jan 1949	31 Jan 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	23.1	24.4	30.0	19.9	23.8	27.4
Dysentery	5.0	2.8	2.3	4.5	2.2	1.6
Typhoid fever	4.1	7.6	7.3	4.4	6.8	7.2
Paratyphoid fever	1.0	2.7	3.4	1.2	2.8	2.5
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
Malaria	0.8	2.4	4.4	0.6	1.5	3.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	5.8	7.0	4.4	5.9	6.7	3.8
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.4	2.1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	61.4	97.1	51.1	54.4	80.1	46.8
Whooping cough	204.8	90.6	58.5	167.2	70.2	51.0
Tuberculosis	496.2	479.3	385.1	427.4	390.7	292.4
Pneumonia	313.0	231.7	269.4	309.0	182.7	243.6
Influenza	137.0	2.1	6.5	51.1	2.3	6.6
Polio-myelitis	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7
Puerperal infection	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.8
Rabies	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
Trachoma	121.3	114.6	164.7	111.7	105.0	126.1
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	-	N.A.	0.0	0.1	N.A.
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	N.A.
Schistosomiasis	0.8	N.A.	N.A.	0.2	N.A.	N.A.
Filariasis	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
Death rates						
Diphtheria	1.9	3.4	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.1
Dysentery	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Typhoid fever	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 4 FEB 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	142	565	239	903
AOMORI	31	147	37	142
IWATE	25	105	15	93
MIYAGI	36	218	21	*205
AKITA	33	135	16	100
YAMAGATA	37	150	33	99
FUKUSHIMA	49	153	36	186
IBARAKI	26	135	18	92
TOCHIGI	53	147	41	167
GUNMA	29	166	25	139
SAITAMA	34	176	24	161
CHIBA	46	230	37	168
TOKYO	143	617	212	1223
KANAGAWA	159	704	202	1574
NIIGATA	86	236	25	102
TOYAMA	55	131	83	221
ISHIKAWA	20	105	31	163
FUKUI	47	101	42	132
YAMANASHI	21	65	20	49
NAGANO	45	141	35	152
GIFU	27	88	89	332
SHIZUOKA	118	284	109	363
AICHI	102	508	105	479
MIE	40	196	19	133
SHIGA	116	104	24	119
KYOTO	68	269	119	319
OSAKA	182	803	113	532
HYOGO	118	510	126	611
NARA	11	81	17	157
WAKAYAMA	46	143	55	208
TOTTORI	42	116	38	101
SHIMANE	13	47	10	44
OKAYAMA	56	200	95	315
HIROSHIMA	83	295	225	716
YAMAGUCHI	145	263	132	501
TOKUSHIMA	18	76	9	54
KAGAWA	9	79	5	68
EHIME	31	101	18	102
KOCHI	30	105	26	113
FUKUOKA	323	1289	448	1987
SAGA	29	139	20	166
NAGASAKI	94	525	72	338
KUMAMOTO	67	195	29	170
OITA	53	*131	88	*148
MIYAZAKI	42	85	34	99
KAGOSHIMA	23	87	136	253
TOTAL	2,903	*11,146	3,353	*14,499
RATE				
Current	187.2	143.7	216.2	187.0
Previous	155.8		211.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 February 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCREOID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	13	83	1	1
AOMORI	1	11	-	-
IWATE	1	9	-	-
MIYAGI	-	12	-	-
AKITA	2	4	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	2	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	14	-	-
IBARAKI	2	14	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	9	-	-
GUMMA	3	17	1	2
SAITAMA	4	17	-	-
CHIBA	10	27	-	-
TOKYO	22	124	-	5
KANAGAWA	30	192	-	1
NIIGATA	2	7	-	-
TOYAMA	6	255	-	1
ISHIKAWA	1	27	-	4
FUKUI	3	10	-	1
YAMANASHI	4	8	-	-
NAGANO	1	3	-	-
GIFU	15	33	-	-
SHIZUOKA	4	23	-	-
AICHI	11	59	1	3
MIE	2	15	1	1
SHIGA	5	28	-	1
KYOTO	31	85	2	9
OSAKA	25	139	4	7
HYOGO	14	85	2	6
NARA	5	34	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	28	-	3
TOTTORI	5	11	-	-
SHIMANE	--	2	-	-
OKAYAMA	19	63	-	-
HOSHIMA	26	82	-	2
YANAGUCHI	3	22	-	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	5	-	*1
KAGAWA	1	3	-	1
EHIME	1	8	-	-
KOCHI	5	14	-	-
FUKUOKA	38	168	1	4
SAGA	1	9	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	233	1	1
KUMAMOTO	1	8	-	-
OITA	5	12	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	5	-	-
TOTAL	341	11,5822	14	*56
RATE				
Current	22.0	20.4	0.9	0.7
Previous	24.3		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	4 Feb 1950	29 Jan 1949	31 Jan 1948	FIRST 1950	5 WEEKS 1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2903	3949	4098	11146	15607	14615
GONORRHEA	3353	3494	4471	14499	14992	18420
CHANCROID	341	539	832	1582	2482	3472
LYMPHOGRANULOMA						
VENTREUM	14	14	16	56	63	62
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	187.2	254.6	267.2	143.7	201.3	190.6
GONORRHEA	216.2	225.3	291.5	187.0	193.3	240.2
CHANCROID	22.0	34.8	54.2	20.4	32.0	45.3
LYMPHOGRANULOMA						
VENTREUM	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 11 FEBRUARY 1950

During the sixth week, ended 11 February 1950, there were 24,287 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 21,420 cases reported for the same diseases last week.

Diphtheria cases this week (343) were somewhat fewer than in the preceding week (358). Deaths, on the other hand, increased from 30 to 38. The current number of cases was 13 percent less than in the same week of last year (394) and 21 percent below the figure (434) recorded for the corresponding 1948 period. Although the total number of cases decreased from last week, the majority (27) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, while sixteen prefectures had fewer cases and the remaining three did not change. The two largest numeric changes were both decreases and occurred in Hokkaido (from 75 to 33 cases) and Tokyo-to (36 to 18). Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 1 to 33. The current and cumulative case rates were 22.1 and 20.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 2.1.

The numbers of dysentery cases (86) and deaths (22) this week were slightly higher than previously (78 and 21 respectively). Nearly all (82) of the present cases were bacillary dysentery while the other four cases were amebic dysentery. All deaths were from the former. Total cases this week were almost three and a half times those (25) in the same period of last year and two and a third times the number (37) recorded for the sixth week of 1948. A third (15) of the prefectures reported increases over last week while another third had decreases. Of the remaining sixteen prefectures, which did not change, most (14) have reported no cases for two or more weeks. All changes were numerically very small except in Tokyo-to where cases increased from 21 to 34. That prefecture had 40 percent of this week's cases, and 22 additional prefectures with from one to eight cases each accounted for the remainder. A half (23) of all prefectures reported no cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 4.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 1.2.

There were about a third fewer cases of typhoid fever this week (43) than in the preceding week (63). The number of deaths, however, increased from 7 to 8. Present cases were approximately 60 percent fewer than in the same weeks of either last year (107) or 1948 (110). Twenty of the prefectures decreased from last week, while nine increased and four remained the same. The other thirteen prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases in the current week were distributed among twenty prefectures having from one to nine each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 4.1 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.

Nineteen cases of paratyphoid and no deaths were reported this week compared with fifteen cases and one death last week. There were 41 and 29 cases respectively recorded for the sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948. Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Cases increased over last week in seven prefectures and decreased in the same number, while there was no change in the remaining two. Tokyo-to reported eight of this week's cases, and eight other prefectures had from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.2. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were no cases of smallpox reported either this week or last week. One death was reported currently by Akita Prefecture, and this was the first death from this disease to be reported this year. During the sixth week of last year there were two cases reported and in the same period of 1948 none. The cumulative case rate as of 11 February 1950 was less than 0.1. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Typhus fever cases this week numbered 104, nearly six times the number last week (18). There were six current deaths compared with five previously. During the sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were five and fourteen cases respectively. The current figure represents the highest number of cases reported in any week since mid-April 1948 (See attached chart). All this week's cases were in Tokyo-to (46) and Kanagawa Prefecture (56) except for one each in Iwate and Osaka Prefectures. The current and

cumulative case rates were 6.7 and 1.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.1.

Eleven cases of malaria were reported this week compared with thirteen cases last week. There were three current deaths, whereas none were reported in the two preceding weeks. There were half as many cases this week as in the same period of last year (22) and less than a fourth as many as in the corresponding 1948 period (47). The majority (28) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while ten prefectures had fewer cases this week than previously and eight others had more. Eight prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.7, and the corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

The number of scarlet fever cases reported during the present week (78) was 13 percent less than in the preceding week (90). Deaths also decreased, from three to zero. The current case figure was slightly below that (83) recorded for the sixth week of last year but nearly 40 percent higher than in the same period of 1948 (56). About a third (16) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, nine had more, and two did not change. The remaining nineteen prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Approximately 30 percent of the present cases occurred in Tokyo-to (23), while nineteen additional prefectures reported from one to eight each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.0 and 5.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 31 cases of epidemic meningitis this week compared with only 18 last week. Deaths (4) remained nearly the same as previously (3). A slightly greater number of cases was reported this week than in the same period of last year (27), but cases were fewer than in the corresponding week of 1948 (37). About half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Thirteen, however, had increases over last week, seven decreases, and four no change. Tokyo-to reported eight cases currently. The rest were distributed among seventeen prefectures, each having from one to four cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.4 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were both 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases increased 12 percent this week, from 952 to 1,064. They were over 25 percent fewer than in the sixth week of last year (1,450) but 40 percent greater than in the same period of 1948 (766). Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last week while 17 had decreases and one did not change. Of the five prefectures, all in southern Japan, that reported having no cases during either period, one (Tottori) has reported no cases so far this year and the others (Wakayama, Shimane, Yamaguchi, and Oita) have had only a few each. The largest numeric increase this week occurred in Saitama Prefecture (from 103 to 169 cases) and there was a comparable decrease in Fukui Prefecture (from 70 to 2). Thirty percent of all current cases were in the two prefectures of Saitama (169) and Aichi (150), while there were from 1 to 92 cases in 37 additional prefectures and none in the remaining seven. The current and cumulative case rates were 68.6 and 56.7 respectively.

There was a slight increase in the number of whooping cough cases this week, from 3,176 to 3,211. The current figure was twice that (1,596) recorded for the same week of last year and more than three and a half times the number (873) in the corresponding 1948 period. (See attached chart). There were increases over last week in about half (24) of the prefectures and decreases in twenty, while two others did not change. Ehime, Toyama, and Niigata Prefectures had the largest numeric decreases, from 67 to 53 fewer cases this week than last week. Comparable increases occurred in Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures. Again, for the fifth consecutive week, the Kanto area has reported a large proportion of the total incidence of this disease. Tokyo-to (279 cases), Saitama (203), Shizuoka (185), Kanagawa (161), and Ibaraki (161) together continued to account for nearly a third of the total cases. The 41 other prefectures had cases ranging from 12 to 142 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 68.6 and 56.7 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases reported this week (8,483) was 10 percent higher than last week (7,696). Cases designated as respiratory tuberculosis (7,257) con-

tinued to account for about 85 percent of the total. There were 13 percent more cases (all forms) this week than in the same period of last year (7,530) and 50 percent more than in the corresponding week of 1948 (5,658). Most (28) of the prefectures reported increases over last week while seventeen had decreases and one remained the same. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 46 to 1,014. The current and cumulative case rates were 547.0 and 447.3 respectively.

Pneumonia cases increased 11 percent, from 4,854 to 5,403. This week's figure was about 40 percent higher than in the sixth weeks of last year (3,762) and 1948 (3,956). The majority (28) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week while sixteen had fewer and the remaining two stayed the same. The largest numeric increases occurred in the two prefectures of Hokkaido (from 221 to 335 cases) and Aichi (214 to 320). Six other prefectures also had large increases from 88 to 52 more cases this week than previously. The only comparable decrease was in Ibaraki (from 235 cases to 118). A third of all cases this week were in six prefectures (Saitama, Hokkaido, Aichi, Tokyo-to, Gunma, and Nagano) having cases ranging from 408 down to 217. The remaining 40 prefectures had from 28 to 178 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 348.4 and 315.6 respectively.

Influenza continued to increase, with nearly 30 percent more cases this week (2,746) than there were in the preceding week (2,125). During this same week of last year there were only 37 cases, and in the like period of 1948 there were 106. Cases increased over last week in 28 of the prefectures and decreased in 8, while the remaining 10 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The largest numeric increases were in Nara (from 52 to 225 cases) and in Kyoto (21 to 169), while somewhat lesser increases occurred in Chiba, Hyogo, and Aichi. The most outstanding numeric change this week was a decrease (from 224 to 17 cases) in Fukui Prefecture. Shiga and Wakayama also had fairly large decreases. Over 40 percent of all this week's cases were in the three prefectures of Hyogo (628), Aichi (305), and Nara (225). Thirty-three other prefectures had from 1 to 191 cases each and the remaining 10 reported none. There continued to be almost no incidence of this disease in northern Honshu and Hokkaido, and it has been fairly light in a few of the southern Honshu and most of the Kyushu and Shikoku Prefectures. Central and south central Honshu have thus been most seriously affected. The current and cumulative case rates were 177.1 and 72.1 respectively.

There were 36 cases of poliomyelitis reported this week compared with 23 last week. There were 30 cases in the sixth week of last year and only 4 during the comparable period of 1948. Cases increased over last week in fourteen of the prefectures and decreased in half that number (7), while four remained the same. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. All cases this week occurred in nineteen prefectures and ranged from one to five in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 2.1 respectively.

About twice as many tetanus cases were reported this week (47) as in the preceding week (23). During the sixth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 30 and 28 cases respectively. Twenty of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Fifteen increased this week, nine decreased, and the remaining two did not change. Shizuoka Prefecture reported 21 cases this week, well over twice the total that had been previously reported by that prefecture this year, and nearly half of all cases reported in the present week. Seventeen other prefectures had from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 2.0 respectively.

The number of puerperal infection cases this week (23) was twice the number last week (11). The present figure was about the same as that (24) recorded for the sixth week of last year and slightly higher than in the same period of 1948 (19). Over half (24) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while changes from last week included sixteen increases and six decreases. Current cases were distributed among about a third (16) of the prefectures and ranged from one to three in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.2 respectively.

There were about the same number of rabies cases reported this week (3) as in the previous week (4). There were no cases recorded for the sixth week of last year but one during the corresponding 1948 period. Two of this week's cases were in

Buiseka Prefecture and the other in Kanagawa. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Leprosy cases numbered four this week compared with six last week. Records for the sixth weeks of last year and 1948 show ten and seven cases respectively. Kumamoto Prefecture reported two of the current cases and Tokyo-to and Yamagata one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.4 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases this week (2,544) was 35 percent higher than in the preceding week (1,881). It was 13 percent greater than the figure (2,261) recorded for the same week of last year and 17 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (2,176). Cases increased over last week in half (23) of the prefectures, decreased in 21, and remained the same in 2. Prefectural case figures ranged from 4 to 609. The current and cumulative case rates were 164.0 and 120.4 respectively.

No cases of infectious diarrhoea were reported this week compared with one case last week and six in the sixth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 11 February 1950 was less than 0.1.

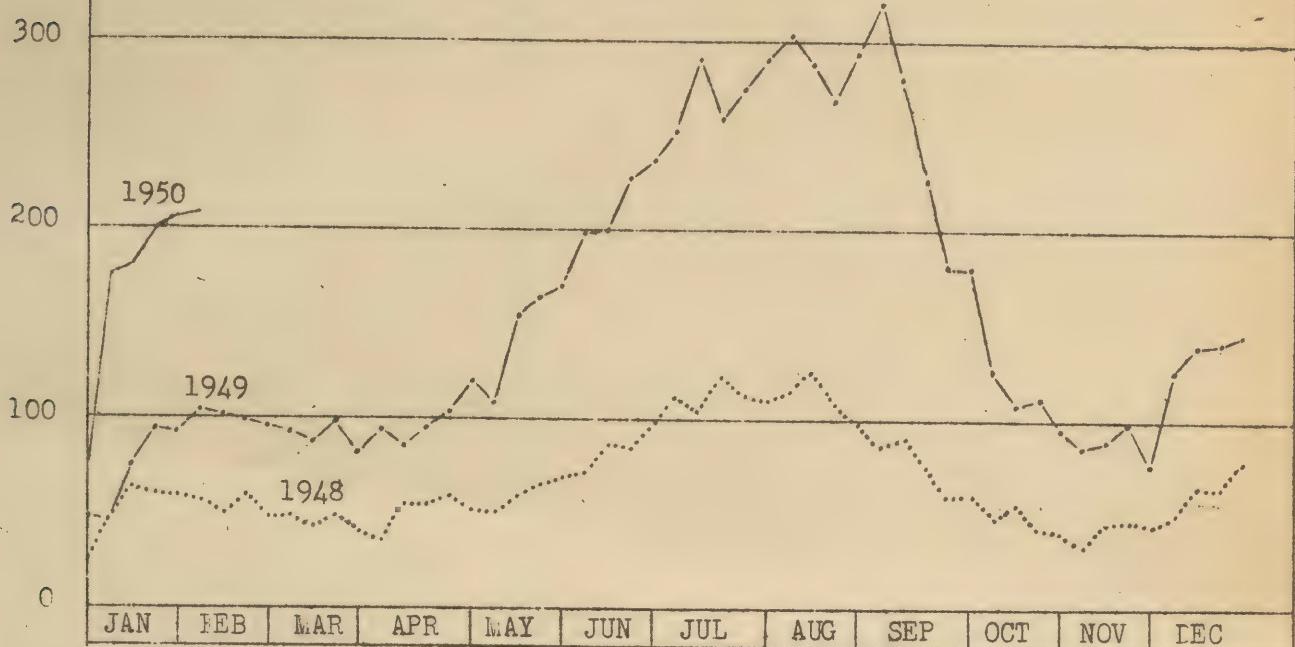
There were four schistosomiasis cases this week compared with thirteen last week. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. All four cases during the present period were in Yamanashi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.2 respectively.

Reports on filariasis for this week showed four cases whereas for last week there were two. There are no available data for 1949 or 1948. Saitama, Shizuoka, Nagasaki, and Kumamoto each reported one case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

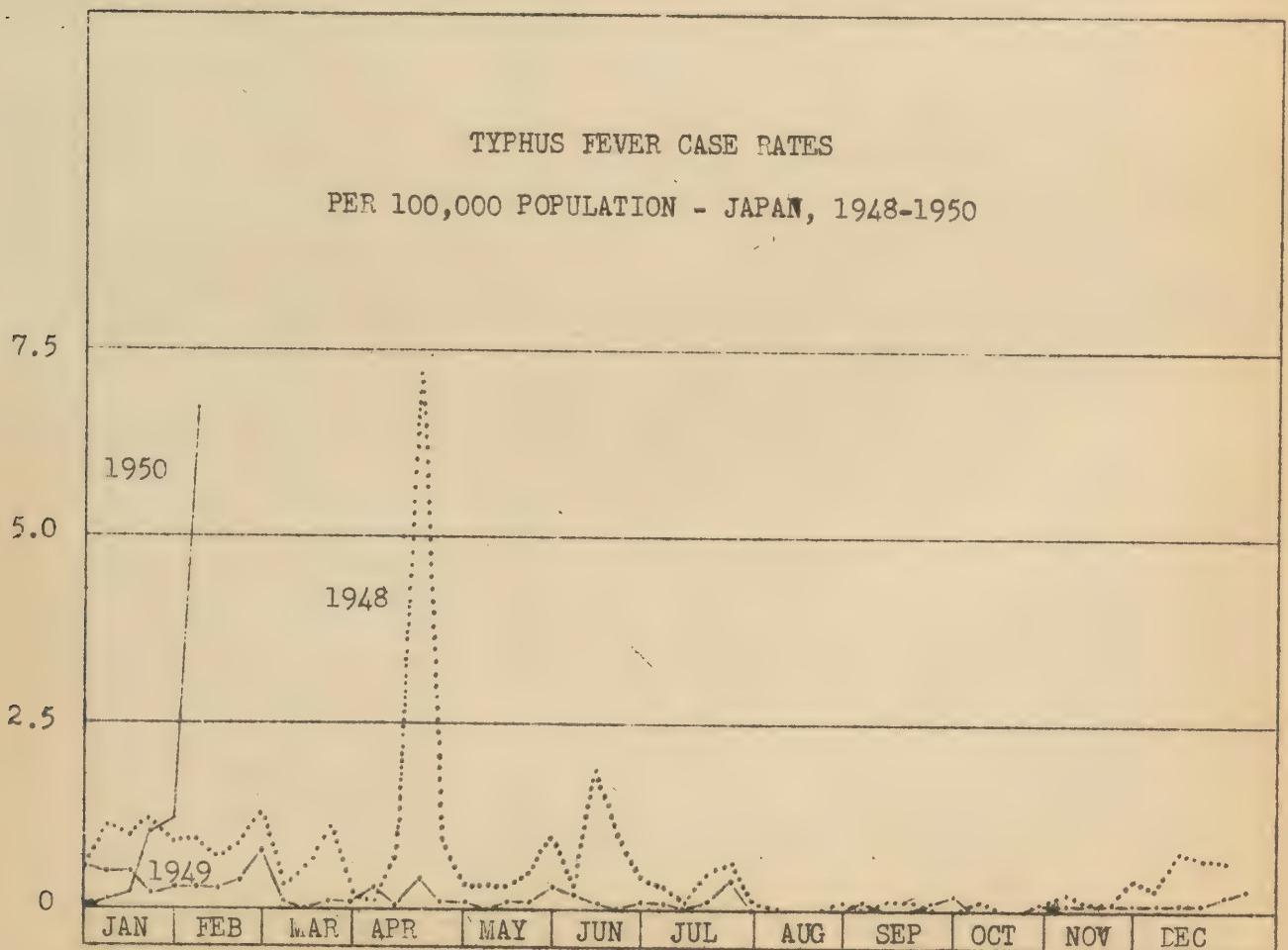
There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There were no cases recorded for any of these diseases during the sixth week of last year or 1948.

There were 6,987 cases of the four venereal diseases reported this week compared with 6,611 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,968 and 14,114 respectively; gonorrhoea, 3,651 and 18,150; chancreid, 352 and 1,934; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 16 and 72. All present totals were higher than in the preceding week when syphilis cases numbered 2,903, gonorrhoea cases 3,353, chancreid cases 341, and lymphogranuloma venereum 14. All were lower than the totals recorded for the sixth week of last year. At that time there were 4,120 cases of syphilis, 3,686 cases of gonorrhoea, 628 cases of chancreid, and 20 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum.

WHOOPING COUGH CASE RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1948-1950



TYPHUS FEVER CASE RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1948-1950



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 11 FEB 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	33	3	179	15	1	-2	11	5
AOMORI	16	2	57	9	1	-	1	-
IVATE	10	2	45	10	2	-	4	2
MIYAGI	6	-	50	4	-	-	9	-
AKITA	11	-	56	5	1	-	6	3
YAMAGATA	3	1	15	2	2	1	3	1
FUKUSHIMA	9	2	40	8	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	8	-	24	-	-	-	13	8
TOCHIGI	10	1	23	4	1	1	3	1
GUMMA	3	-	17	-	5	1	29	7
SAITAMA	11	3	33	3	8	2	30	11
CHIBA	4	2	28	7	2	1	8	7
TOKYO	18	4	138	14	34	7	125	27
KANAGAWA	10	-	61	5	3	1	15	3
NIIGATA	10	-	69	4	8	-	25	5
TOYAMA	6	1	33	4	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	5	-	35	3	2	-	42	-
FUKUI	3	-	11	11	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	2	1	10	2	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	4	-	29	1	1	-	3	-
GIFU	5	2	16	4	2	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	4	-	21	1	5	-	11	5
AIČHI	3	1	30	2	1	1	7	1
MIE	6	-	18	1	-	-	7	3
SHIGA	2	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	2	1	25	4	-	-	12	3
OSAKA	8	1	64	14	1	-	8	-
HYOGO	16	1	66	6	-	-	13	4
NARA	4	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
VAKAYAMA	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	6	1	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	2	-	36	3	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	46	1	2	1	4	2
YAMAGUCHI	11	4	65	7	-	-	1	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	12	2	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	4	-	8	-	1	1	2	2
EHIME	3	-	27	3	1	1	2	1
KOCHI	1	-	8	3	1	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	26	5	149	14	2	2	16	4
SAGA	6	-	32	2	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	12	-	64	4	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	6	-	24	1	-	-	2	2
OITA	4	1	40	7	1	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	11	-	74	9	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	11	1	42	7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	343	38	1,884	199	86	22	436	115
RATE	Current	22.1	2.5	20.2	2.1	5.5	1.4	4.7
	Previous	23.1	1.9			5.0	1.4	1.22

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	1	12	4	3	-	4	1
AOMORI	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
IVATE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NIYAGI	-	-	6	-	1	-	9	-
AKITA	-	-	5	4	1	-	3	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	2	-	14	4	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	2	-	13	2	-	-	4	-
TOKYO	9	1	93	13	8	-	35	3
KANAGAWA	4	-	20	1	1	-	5	-
NIIGATA	4	-	12	2	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	1	1	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-
MAGANO	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	11	3	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	9	-	-	-	4	-
AICHI	1	2	10	4	1	-	3	-
MIE	1	1	6	3	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	1	9	4	-	-	3	-
OSAKA	6	1	18	2	-	-	1	-
HYOGO	1	-	16	1	-	-	3	-
NARA	1	-	8	1	1	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	16	2	-	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	14	1	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
OKINAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	43	8	384	63	19	-	111	6
RATE								
Current	2.8	0.5	4.1	0.7	1.2	-	1.2	0.1
Previous	4.1	0.5			1.0	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 February 1950

continued

EFFECTIVE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	46	5	76	10
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	56	1	56	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	3	1	104	6	140	13
RATE								
Current	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.4	1.5	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.3	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 February 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-
IWATE	-	2	-	2
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	-	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	6	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	2	-
NAGANO	-	-	2	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIE	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	5	1
KYOTO	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1	6	2
SAGA	1	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	4
TOTAL	11	3	61	10
PATE				
Current	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.8	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report 11 February 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	29	-	-	-	9	2
AOMORI	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
IWATE	1	-	10	1	1	1	6	2
MIYAGI	2	-	8	-	4	-	8	1
AKITA	4	-	11	-	1	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	5	-	1	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	3	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	3	-	13	1	1	-	4	2
CHIBA	6	-	11	-	1	1	3	1
TOKYO	23	-	158	1	8	-	31	5
KANAGAWA	8	-	39	-	1	-	5	3
NIIGATA	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1
NAGANO	7	-	35	1	1	-	3	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	6	-	3	-	4	-
AICHI	1	-	22	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	2	-	23	-	2	1	2	1
KYOTO	4	-	37	-	1	-	4	-
OSAKA	3	-	37	-	-	-	6	-
HYOGO	-	-	18	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	11	-	-	-	3	1
TOHOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	-	1	-	8	2
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	78	-	539	5	31	4	134	25
RATE								
Current	5.0	-	5.8	0.1	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.3
Previous	5.8	0.2			1.2	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report 11 February 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	18	128	81	410
AOMORI	2	30	34	190
IWATE	4	70	27	232
MIYAGI	17	88	26	206
AKITA	7	39	36	246
YAMAGATA	12	43	24	128
FUKUSHIMA	39	160	84	478
IBARAKI	8	30	161	621
TOCHIGI	13	105	21	189
GUMMA	92	429	71	348
SAITAMA	169	571	203	1063
CHIBA	16	39	73	300
TOKYO	36	159	279	1420
KANAGAWA	7	98	161	827
NIIGATA	4	135	40	356
TOYAMA	8	70	96	649
ISHIKAWA	1	10	13	187
FUKUI	2	114	31	195
YAMANASHI	12	51	30	115
NAGANO	50	260	113	438
GIFU	42	137	14	133
SHIZUOKA	66	392	185	804
AICHI	150	639	87	488
MIE	10	83	60	286
SHIGA	3	10	34	215
KYOTO	-	12	96	345
OSAKA	6	17	128	464
HYOGO	4	43	126	452
NARA	2	2	24	82
WAKAYAMA	-	1	45	164
TOTTORI	-	-	12	55
SHIMANE	-	4	27	144
OKAYAMA	7	20	21	129
HIROSHIMA	28	84	97	540
YAMAGUCHI	-	6	24	156
TOKUSHIMA	42	180	54	272
KAGAWA	47	192	58	302
EHIME	15	205	24	297
KOCHI	67	174	37	168
FUKUOKA	16	131	142	736
SAGA	-	16	36	159
NAGASAKI	10	67	49	262
KUMAMOTO	17	99	89	425
OITA	-	4	73	230
MIYAZAKI	3	42	25	126
KAGOSHIMA	12	90	40	141
TOTAL	1064	5279	3211	16173
RATE				
Current	68.6	56.7	207.0	173.8
Previous	61.4		204.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1014	3578	335	1529
AOMORI	177	748	109	545
IWATE	174	693	68	594
MIYAGI	161	862	77	561
AKITA	161	705	89	454
YAMAGATA	96	496	67	315
FUKUSHIMA	101	609	85	627
IBARAKI	74	493	118	793
TOCHIGI	51	310	98	609
GUMMA	114	529	253	1124
SAITAMA	204	1330	408	2075
CHIBA	192	665	152	619
TOKYO	759	4167	295	1607
KANAGAWA	238	1369	139	1055
NIIGATA	174	946	123	791
TOYAMA	145	772	157	844
ISHIKAWA	118	715	28	290
FUKUI	54	393	53	348
YAMANASHI	46	203	53	236
NAGANO	193	976	217	1059
GIFU	155	636	143	530
SHIZUOKA	141	705	178	824
AICHI	540	2294	320	1555
MIE	128	887	85	525
SHIGA	75	377	68	498
KYOTO	291	1154	76	405
OSAKA	442	2026	82	619
HYOGO	295	1598	133	701
NARA	63	230	48	206
WAKAYAMA	57	396	32	272
TOTTORI	56	302	54	216
SHIMANE	83	491	56	391
OKAYAMA	78	656	107	663
HIROSHIMA	259	1206	147	675
YAMAGUCHI	153	684	37	301
TOKUSHIMA	68	285	74	369
KAGAWA	79	355	107	482
EHIME	63	566	123	684
POCHI	60	383	52	269
FUKUOKA	441	2073	141	894
SAGA	103	621	49	306
NAGASAKI	143	810	89	440
KUMAMOTO	134	560	93	508
OITA	95	433	71	281
MIYAZAKI	96	640	73	371
KAGOSHIMA	139	696	41	307
TOTAL	8483	41623	5403	29367
RATE				
Current	547.0	447.3	348.4	315.6
Previous	496.2		313.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report 11 February 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	16	3	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	2	19
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	4
IBARAKI	2	2	-	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	2
GUMMA	23	60	-	3
SAITAMA	43	86	2	10
CHIBA	126	134	1	2
TOKYO	76	174	3	22
KANAGAWA	87	157	1	5
NIIGATA	37	63	-	1
TOYAMA	48	89	-	5
ISHIKAWA	6	26	-	3
FUKUI	17	283	-	-
YAMANASHI	29	40	-	1
NAGANO	3	4	1	4
GIFU	171	365	2	3
SHIZUOKA	56	94	3	11
AICHI	305	914	1	4
MIE	2	3	-	2
SHIGA	20	184	-	-
KYOTO	169	249	-	-
OSAKA	27	374	-	1
HYOGO	628	1278	3	4
NARA	225	367	-	-
WAKAYAMA	12	128	-	1
TOTTORI	44	85	-	1
SHIMANE	191	445	-	-
OKAYAMA	101	319	-	4
HIROSHIMA	34	40	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	6	65	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	14	34	-	-
KAGAWA	7	53	-	2
EHIME	8	109	-	4
KOCHI	-	4	-	1
FUKUOKA	160	373	1	7
SAGA	28	33	2	2
NAGASAKI	33	37	1	2
KUMAMOTO	-	2	1	7
OITA	1	9	2	4
MIYAZAKI	5	9	5	40
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2746	6708	36	193
RATE				
Current	177.1	72.1	2.3	2.1
Previous	137.0		1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 February 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		TETANUS		Puerperal		INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases						
HOKKAIDO	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	4
IVATE	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2
MIYAGI	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
AKITA	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	8
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3
IBARAKI	-	-	-	10	1	1	-	11
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
GUMMA	-	1	1	15	1	1	-	2
SAITAMA	-	2	2	6	2	2	-	10
CHIBA	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	3
KANAGAWA	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	10
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	3
GIFU	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	21	30	1	1	-	5
AICHI	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	3
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2
HUOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5
YAGUCHI	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	2
KOCHI	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	5	4	7	-	-	-	3
SAGA	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2
TOTAL		3	13	47	182	23	-	108
RATE								
Current	0.2	0.1	3.0	2.0	1.5	-	1.2	
Previous	0.3	-	1.5	-	0.7	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	187	842
AKITA I	-	-	136	364
IWATE	-	2	609	1149
MIYAGI	-	-	74	412
AKITA	-	1	46	307
YAMAGATA	1	2	31	139
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	29	208
IBARAKI	-	-	27	283
TOCHIGI	-	5	13	421
GUNMA	-	7	42	169
SAITAMA	-	1	63	264
CHIBA	-	-	18	138
TOKYO	1	3	84	338
KANAGAWA	-	-	33	203
NIIGATA	-	-	17	141
TOYAMA	-	-	9	129
ISHIKAWA	-	-	17	101
FUKUI	-	1	10	133
YAMANASHI	-	-	33	110
NAGANO	-	-	14	62
GIFU	-	1	27	106
SHIZUOKA	-	-	40	349
AICHI	-	-	91	523
MIE	-	-	9	122
SHIGA	-	-	4	47
KYOTO	-	-	22	114
OSAKA	-	-	84	492
HYOGO	-	-	94	609
NARA	-	-	21	71
WAKAYAMA	-	-	29	187
TOTTORI	-	-	8	55
SHIMANE	-	-	6	33
OKAYAMA	-	2	42	217
HIROSHIMA	-	-	35	310
YAMAGUCHI	-	3	6	68
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	15	71
KAGAWA	-	-	21	176
EHIME	-	1	14	102
KOCHI	-	-	23	93
FUKUOKA	-	2	187	734
SAGA	-	-	23	88
NAGASAKI	-	-	140	358
KUMAMOTO	2	2	45	150
OITA	-	1	12	45
MIYAZAKI	-	2	13	95
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	41	75
TOTAL	4	39	2,544	11,203
PERCENT	0.3	0.4	164.0	120.4
Current	0.3	0.4	164.0	120.4
Previous	0.4	-	121.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report 11 February 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	4	11	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	12	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	4	23	4	11
RATE						
Current	-	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Previous	0.1		0.8		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	11 Feb 1950	5 Feb 1949	7 Feb 1948	for First 6 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	343	394	434	1884	2243	2535
Dysentery	86	25	37	436	193	163
Typhoid Fever	43	107	110	384	631	663
Paratyphoid Fever	19	41	29	111	260	220
Smallpox	-	2	-	3	4	2
Typhus Fever	104	5	14	140	36	87
Malaria	11	22	47	61	136	309
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	78	83	56	539	602	346
Epidemic Meningitis	31	27	37	134	139	198
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1064	1450	766	5279	7661	4356
Whooping Cough	3211	1596	873	16173	7042	4782
Tuberculosis	8483	7530	5658	41623	37826	28087
Pneumonia	5403	3762	3956	29367	17927	22638
Influenza	2746	37	106	6708	214	610
Poliomyelitis	36	30	4	193	154	34
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	47	30	28	182	197	162
Puerperal Infection	23	24	19	108	129	154
Rabies	3	-	1	13	4	5
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	4	10	7	39	59	32
Trachoma	2544	2261	2176	11203	10401	11845
Infectious Diarrhea	-	6	NA	1	15	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-
Schistosomiasis	4	NA	NA	23	NA	NA
Filariasis	4	NA	NA	11	NA	NA
Isutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	1	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	38	44	51	199	275	287
Dysentery	22	8	7	115	65	51
Typhoid Fever	8	8	13	63	57	71
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	4	6	5	13
Smallpox	1	-	-	1	-	-
Typhus Fever	6	-	4	13	-	9
Malaria	3	-	-	10	5	-
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	-	5	12	2
Epidemic Meningitis	4	7	6	25	32	45
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	11 Feb 1950	5 Feb 1949	7 Feb 1948	for First 6 Weeks	1950	1949
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	22.1	25.4	28.3	20.2	24.1	27.5
Dysentery	5.5	1.6	2.4	4.7	2.1	1.8
Typhoid fever	2.8	6.9	7.2	4.1	6.8	7.2
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.2	2.8	2.4
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	6.7	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.9
Malaria	0.7	1.4	3.1	0.7	1.5	3.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	5.0	5.4	3.7	5.8	6.5	3.8
Epidemic meningitis	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.2
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	68.6	93.5	49.9	56.7	82.3	47.3
Whooping Cough	207.0	102.9	56.9	173.8	75.7	52.0
Tuberculosis	547.0	485.5	368.9	447.3	406.5	305.2
Pneumonia	348.4	242.6	257.9	315.6	192.6	246.0
Influenza	177.1	2.4	6.9	72.1	2.3	6.6
Röliomyletis	2.3	1.9	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
Puerperal infection	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
Rabies	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
Trachoma	164.0	145.8	141.9	120.4	111.8	128.7
Infectious Diarrhea	-	0.4	NA	0.0	0.2	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.1	3.0	3.1
Dysentery	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Typhoid fever	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-
Typhus fever	0.4	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.1
Malaria	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF VENereal DISEASES
IN JAPAN WEEK ENDED 11 FEB 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	188	753	204	1107
AOMORI	38	185	32	174
IWATE	29	134	10	103
MIYAGI	60	278	104	309
AKITA	28	163	20	120
YAMAGATA	47	197	20	119
FUKUSHIMA	24	177	25	211
IBARAKI	52	187	37	129
TOCHIGI	26	173	28	195
GUNMA	37	203	47	186
SAITAMA	76	252	39	200
CHIBA	109	339	58	226
TOKYO	126	743	294	1517
KANAGAWA	206	910	454	2028
NIIGATA	25	261	15	117
TOYAMA	65	196	33	254
ISHIKAWA	32	137	37	200
FUKUI	15	116	10	142
YAMANASHI	12	77	15	64
NAGANO	42	183	46	198
GIFU	32	120	74	406
SHIZUOKA	39	323	57	420
AICHI	120	628	161	640
MIE	28	224	28	161
SHIGA	26	130	20	139
KYOTO	86	355	120	439
OSAKA	182	985	117	649
HYOGO	178	688	213	824
NARA	16	97	42	199
WAKAYAMA	45	188	51	259
TOTTORI	11	127	16	117
SHIMANE	12	59	15	59
OKAYAMA	45	245	53	368
HIROSHIMA	91	386	204	920
YAMAGUCHI	69	332	98	599
TOKUSHIMA	18	94	1	55
KAGAWA	59	138	38	106
EHIME	23	124	15	117
KOCHI	27	132	32	145
FUKUOKA	311	1600	488	2475
SAGA	56	195	45	211
NAGASAKI	143	668	109	447
KUMAMOTO	47	242	37	207
OTTA	6	137	23	171
MIYAZAKI	28	113	27	126
KAGOSHIMA	33	120	39	292
TOTAL	2,968	14,114	3,651	18,150
PATE				
Current	191.4	151.7	235.4	195.0
Previous	187.2		216.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	9	92	-	1
AOMORI	3	14	-	-
IWATE	-	9	-	-
MIYAGI	6	18	-	-
AKITA	1	5	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	3	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	18	1	1
IBARAKI	2	16	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	11	-	-
GUMMA	2	19	-	2
SAITAMA	3	20	-	-
CHIBA	15	42	-	-
TOKYO	33	157	1	6
KANAGAWA	39	231	-	1
NIIGATA	2	9	-	-
TOYAMA	7	32	-	1
ISHIKAWA	11	38	-	4
FUKUI	1	11	-	1
YAMANASHI	1	9	-	-
NAGANO	2	5	-	-
GIFU	15	48	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	29	-	-
AICHI	7	66	-	3
MIE	2	17	-	1
SHIGA	3	31	-	1
KYOTO	29	114	4	13
OSAKA	23	162	2	9
HYOGO	39	124	1	7
NARA	8	42	-	-
WAKAYAMA	9	37	-	3
TOTTORI	-	11	-	-
SHIMANE	1	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	7	70	-	-
HIROSHIMA	13	95	-	2
YAMAGUCHI	2	24	1	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	5	-	1
KAGAWA	4	7	2	3
EHIME	2	10	-	-
KOCHI	3	17	-	-
FUKUOKA	24	192	2	6
SAGA	1	10	-	-
NAGASAKI	6	29	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	8	-	-
OITA	1	13	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	8	2	2
TOTAL	352	1934	16	72
RATE				
Current	22.7	20.8	1.0	0.8
Previous	22.0		0.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	11 Feb 1950	5 Feb 1949	7 Feb 1948	16 Weeks 1950	First 16 Weeks 1949	16 Weeks 1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Syphilis	2968	4120	4739	14114	19727	19354
Gonorrhea	3651	3686	4541	18150	18678	22961
Chancroid	352	628	878	1934	3110	4350
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	16	20	21	72	83	83
<u>RATES</u>						
Syphilis	191.4	265.6	309.0	151.7	2122.0	210.3
Gonorrhea	235.4	237.7	296.0	195.0	200.7	249.5
Chancroid	22.7	40.5	57.2	20.8	33.4	47.3
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. "Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.